

SPHAI OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRANCE AND THE ORLEANISTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

A good many people who ought to know better seem to imagine that, in the event of the overthrow of the Second Empire, the dynasty of Orleans has special claims on the suffrages of the French nation. It may readily be admitted that the present representative of this family, the Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, is a man of respectable talents and liberal sentiments. However desirable these may be in a ruler of France, it is, however, obvious that an aspirant to royal power must be able to show some other more definite title than the unanimous support of the people. He must either be able to appeal to the principle of legitimacy, which underlies monarchical institutions, or he must be able to show that the family to which he belongs has established a prior right to the throne by its past services in the cause of liberty or national progress. Any other arguments might be heard in support of his claims to become the President of a republic, but are in no sense relevant to the foundation of a hereditary monarchy.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that, on the score of legitimacy, the Count of Paris has no claim whatever to inherit the French crown. The Count of Chambord, grandson of Charles X, is still alive, and is known among the legitimists as Henry V, a title he would unquestionably merit were the claims of the House of Bourbon to be again recognized in France. As the younger, or cadet branch of the family, the House of Orleans can have no rights on the hereditary principle till the elder branch becomes extinct, and any exclusion which the name of Bourbon has justly merited must apply equally to both sections of the family. When, in 1830, M. Thiers and his allies paraded the announcement in Paris, "The Duke of Orleans is not a Bourbon, he is a Valois," they only excited among people of education a feeling of contempt for the shallow falsehood, and a feeling of wonder that a body of men, among whom were two eminent historians, should have put their names to so gross a misstatement of fact.

On the score of past services to the nation, the record of the House of Orleans is equally defective. The Philippe Egalite of the first revolution was the very impersonation of heartless and reckless liberalism. He shocked even the bloodthirsty chiefs of the revolutionary tribunal by voting for the death of his royal kinsman, Louis XVI, only to be contemptuously hurled to the same fate. It may be truly said of him that nothing in life became him like leaving it, and posterity would probably by this time have forgotten him, did he not lie embalm'd in the sublime scorn of the pages of Carlyle. His son, Louis Philippe, was fifty-seven years of age when the revolution of July, 1830, overthrew the throne of Charles X, and brought France once more to the brink of anarchy. The heads of the commercial aristocracy of Paris had a heavy stake in the maintenance of social order, and in Louis Philippe, the heir of one who was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Europe, they found their ideal of a ruler. "What prestige surrounds the Duke of Orleans!" said the Governor of the Tuileries, on being asked to support him. "Who knows his history? How few are there who have even heard his name?" The sentiment was an echo of the wonder with which the French people saw the majority of the two Chambers dispose of the crown to an unknown stranger, without deeming it necessary to consult them either with regard to the form of government they desired, or to the ruler who was to succeed the one whom Paris had just deposed. During a reign of over seventeen years Louis Philippe failed to achieve anything which has endeared his memory to France. He professed to Lafayette that he regarded the Constitution of the United States as the most perfect that ever existed, and yet he resisted every attempt to widen the basis of the electoral suffrage, and waged a systematic warfare against the liberty of the press. He dignified the popular idolatry of Napoleon by bringing his remains from St. Helena, and receiving them with magnificent obsequies in the Church of the Invalides, while he proscribed his family and banished their adherents. He tried every avenue to gain popularity, yet his reign numbered more insurrections than any before or since, and in his latter years he gained the sobriquet of the "Target King," from the impossibility he found of stirring abroad without being shot at. He talked republicanism, and, as much as he dared, practiced absolutism; and thus he came to be distrusted and despised by his people, and found the alliances with the courts of Europe, which he was so eager to cultivate, evaded and declined.

France during his reign was not less sluggish in material progress than in her advance on the path of freedom. While England and Belgium were becoming a network of railroads, and developing their mineral resources with vast rapidity, the close of the reign of Louis Philippe found Paris in possession of but two main lines into the provinces, and the national industries still in the rude, unimproved state of the first quarter of the century. A few wealthy bankers had been the royal sponsors of Louis Philippe; a knot of politicians and men of letters had been his only faithful adherents. His government had been one of compromise, and had excited neither affection nor esteem in any section of the nation. Hence it happened that the convulsion which unseated him from the throne was one of the gentlest of the many insurrections of Paris, as the immediate cause was one of the most trivial that had ever led to a revolution. The chiefs of the legitimist and liberal party were invited in their opposition to the existing Government, and had arranged to hold one of the political banquets which were then the fashion, at which the single toast of "Reform and the right of meeting" was to have been proposed. The Government interposed to forbid the banquet, and found it necessary to call out the military to overawe a populace excited by the latest act of repression. The National Guard, instead of firing on the people, fraternized with them; the Ministry, fearing to face the crisis, resigned; and the King, trembling for his life, made his escape in a hackney coach, and reached England as plain Mr. Smith, ending an inglorious reign with an inglorious flight, and leaving his daughter-in-law vainly to supplicate the adhesion of the nation in favor of her son, the boy Count of Paris.

The most that can be said of the subsequent history of the members of the family of Orleans, Louis Philippe's brothers and grandsons, is that they have borne exile with dignity, and have shown an amount of intel-

lectual taste and culture very rare in those reared under the shadow of a throne. Like Louis Philippe himself, they have known the bitter discipline of adversity, and it may readily be conceded that they have acted nobly under it. But we fail to perceive in what way their regime could be expected to restore order and harmony to the hostile parties into which the dissolution of the empire, or even the restoration of peace, would resolve France. And, most of all, we fail to understand why professedly republican journals in a republican country should go out of their way to advocate the claims of a dynasty, which could only rule in France by prostituting the influence of the republican idea to subserve the cause of a hereditary monarchy.

THE TRANSFER OF POWER IN EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Nation.

We presume the warmest friends and admirers of the Emperor Napoleon will now admit that the character of the war has, since the opening of the campaign, essentially changed. The French entered on the contest for the avowed purpose of humbling Prussia, by breaking up the German Confederation, detaching the South German States from their dependence on her, and thus showing that the relative position of France in the European commonwealth was not altered. But, according to the admission of the French Ministry, the one object of the struggle now is "to save the country," or, in other words, to drive the Prussians from French soil. He must be a very sanguine Frenchman who hopes for more than this, or looks beyond this. But if this were done, and if certainly will not be done without tremendous struggle, it would still leave Prussia in full possession of the position which the French so much covet and have so long held—that of the leader in European politics—and which the French have been in the habit of describing by the well-known phrase, "When France is satisfied Europe is tranquil." German ideas will hereafter have most weight with European politicians; the German "No" will be looked on as the greatest of all obstacles, the German "Yes" as the greatest of all encouragements; and German institutions will inevitably furnish the model for second-rate powers and half-organized nationalities. The change—one of the most important the world has seen—is permanent too. Of this there can be no manner of doubt. The fall of France is not the result of her own mad waste of strength, as under Louis XIV, or of a combination of foreign powers, as under the elder Napoleon. She goes down in the very flush of her power, after twenty years of great material prosperity, with her armies at their full strength, and her armaments as perfect as science and preparation can make it, and under the blows of a single enemy. That enemy, moreover, is a new nation, of which Europe has hitherto known nothing, which Napoleon I never encountered, and probably never even dimly foresaw till the campaign of 1813. The force now marching on Paris is not the old foe which the Emperor foolishly imagined his uncle had overthrown at Jena; it is literally a fresh one, as politically strange and terrible for France as the hordes which poured across the frontier of Gaul in the fifth century—and in some ways far more vigorous, and full of hope. It comes, too, with all the strength of extraordinary training, with a rapidly increasing population, in the fulness of physical health, which is the natural result of a pure family life, and with a passionate confidence in the future which has in no degree diminished what is perhaps nearly as necessary to the display of the highest devotion—its stern reverence for the past.

It is with no desire to underrate what France has done for the world that we say that this transfer of the predominance in Europe from her to Germany will be a great gain for civilization. France for forty years after the Revolution rendered invaluable service in the work of destruction. The Napoleonic conquests, ruthless as they were, broke up feudal institutions and made feudal ideas ridiculous, and gave the world the first and most startling illustration it had ever had of the truth that "rank was but the guinea's stamp, and that it was not only in the New Testament that the stable-boy was as good as the gentleman, but on the battle-field. Every time Murat charged, he taught a lesson in human equality which was carried back to every home on the Continent. But with this, and the Code Napoleon, which has since furnished a model to nearly all the Latin states, the political value of France may be said to end. To the work of reconstruction, of building up a better order of ideas and a better polity on the mediæval ruins, she has rendered no assistance; nay, has proved a positive hindrance. It was the influence of French politicians on the Continental malcontents which made the revolutions of 1848 such melancholy and ludicrous failures; and it was their follies, too, which made possible the extraordinary attempt to revive in France herself the system of pagan despotism—that is, a despotism resting on simple brute force, and not on traditions and sentiment—of which we are, it is to be hoped, now witnessing the end. Caesarism is a product of French soil, and would not have been possible if the French had not been ready for it. They have now twice within the present century placed the whole resources of their magnificent territory, the absolute control of their army, navy, treasury, and educational system, in the hands of a military adventurer, and let him make what use he pleased of them, imposing no conditions on him whatever, except that he should pick quarrels every now and then, and not be defeated in battle—in other words, letting him govern a great Christian State on the same tenure as the chief governs a band of brigands.

In the first instance, they had the excuse that they surrendered themselves amidst the confusion of a great social and political revolution to a man of extraordinary talents. But, in this second case, they placed their lives and fortunes at the disposal of an obscure pretender, of whose character but little was known, and that little bad, who came surrounded by a troop of adventurers in search of a livelihood, and who made his way to power through the wholesale slaughter of his fellow-citizens and the overthrow of the constitution; and for twenty years they have not only allowed him to make sport of all that was most respectable in French society, to live, and enable his personal adherents to live, in unprecedented luxury, to put a frivolous Spanish bigot at the head of the court, and to lend the great secrets of state to be used by stock gamblers, but also they have allowed him to lead the flower of the French youth into one war after another, to be slaughtered by the thousands for objects about which the French people were never consulted. It must be admitted that the whole civilized world gains by the removal of a controlling influence on European affairs of a people which has given such a memorable display of want of indignity, scruple, and self-control. "Emperors

at the head of 500,000 men may be very amusing playthings for Frenchmen, and if their existence involved nothing but the degradation of France, perhaps nobody else would have a right to complain; but when they undertake to regulate the status and career of their neighbors, we are all interested in having them confounded and brought to nought. We venture to assert, too, that the Prussian triumph is not only the best thing that could have happened for Europe, but for France herself. It not simply gives the preponderating influence in European affairs to the most cultivated of European communities, but it will surely—if anything can—open the eyes to the hollowness and vanity of the political ideal which they have cherished for half a century, and satisfy them at last of "the falsehood of extremes," and prove to them that glory, no less than strength, is only to be found in peaceful progress. The Prussian power on the battle-field, no less than the Prussian riches at home, is the result of sixty years of patient training, of contentment with slow gains, of respect for knowledge and for discipline, of close attention to the education of children, and of constant remembrance that a man is bound to labor for the State no less in his home than in the ranks of the army. The Prussian has Prussia in mind when he is marrying, when he is educating his children, when he is holding the plough and driving the shuttle, no less than when he is serving in the ranks, and the result of two generations of this magnificent culture is that his country is the foremost of modern States. The lesson is full of instruction for all of us as well as for the French.

There can be very little doubt, we suppose, that the collapse of the French army will lead to the reorganization of her military system on the Prussian model. The Prussian system is now clearly to be the system of the future everywhere, and this, too, will be a gain for civilization. If fighting is to be the only mode of terminating international controversy, the world is interested in having it done by citizens, and not by hired men, and in having the whole social machine brought to a dead stop while it is going on. It is the only way to prevent the amusement of kings, and become in popular eyes the dreadful thing it really is. It is thus only that communities can be brought to enter on it deliberately and solemnly. Every stump orator or roaring editor who howls for battle ought to feel that, if his rhetoric is successful, he will have to shoulder the musket and "pay with his person," as the French say; in the Prussian system there are no brigadierships for blatherskites. The introduction of the system into France would doubtless do more than anything else to keep down the martial ardor which has done so much to prevent the creation of a stable government, and made her so ready a prey to military adventurers, and to destroy the military caste, whose existence must always make the Legislature feeble. Rezonville may therefore yet do for her what Jena did for Prussia.

GENERAL RESULTS.

It is only necessary to look at the actual work which the Germans have accomplished during the last thirty days to be convinced that if the military power of Napoleon is not broken, it is at least seriously if not irretrievably damaged.

(1.) The French had two important natural lines of defense on their northeastern frontier, to wit: the Vosges Mountains and the Moselle river. The Germans passed both of these, and the Vosges after their victory at Woerth. They passed over the Moselle after their victory at Forbach.

(2.) The French had a formidable series of defensive works, extending from Thionville to Strasburg, and including, beside these points, Metz, Toul, Nancy, Pfalzburg, and other towns. The Germans have taken some of these fortified places, have put others under siege, and have neutralized all of them, so far as their influence on the aggressive operations of the German army is concerned.

(3.) The French had two great armies, or rather one army, which German strategy cut in two—that under MacMahon and that under Bazaine. The Germans defeated MacMahon's army at Woerth, and drove it sixty or seventy miles westward, damaging it so badly that it has never been able to take the field since. The Germans also defeated Bazaine's army in all the great combats near Metz, and finally, on Thursday last week, gave it a shattering defeat in the terrible battle of Gravelotte, after which this army of Bazaine was compelled to take refuge behind the fortifications of Metz, where it is now besieged by a portion of the victorious German troops.

But these extremely important general results—the overcoming of the natural defenses of the enemy's country, the capturing or neutralizing of his strongest artificial defenses, and the destructive defeats of both parts of his great army—do not by any means represent the sum total of the German achievements. One of their armies has been marching through France directly upon Paris, and is now within a short distance of that city, where it is now besieged by a force of defense to overcome; it has no strong artificial works to assault or besiege—the enemy having deserted even Chalons; and there is no opposing force to encounter it, until it meets Trochu's army at Paris. The other of the German armies is encamped in the vicinity of Metz, besieging Bazaine there, and ready to deal with MacMahon if he goes that way. It is, of course, within the range of possibility that Trochu's force at Paris may crush the victorious army of the Crown Prince, and we cannot say it is utterly impossible that the often-defeated troops of Bazaine and MacMahon should win a victory over the triumphant army of Prince Frederick Charles. But we shall not believe in the possibility of these events until after they have taken place.

AMERICAN MEDIATION.

Our neighbor of the Times rang a peaceful chime on the day of Christian rest, and with all the emphasis of leaded type called on President Grant to offer to France and Germany the mediation of the United States. It is far from our design to discourage so amiable a suggestion, hopeless though we be of success, either as to its adoption or its efficacy. The European influences in the direction of peace are, to our mind, much more practical (though they seem to fail); and if an intimation from England, Russia, and Austria to the Prussian conqueror, if such he be, that his advance must cease, does not avail, vain would be Bancroft's gentle pippings, even though inspired from "the cottage on the sea." The only sentiment which might move Executive action—for the hero of Cold Harbor does not care about carnage, and his military representative at High Water (perhaps he killed the Piegans) for not being hereafore—is one which, in some mysterious way, seems to be dying out of the American

heart, and which never had a lodgment in the bosom of the coarse-grained school in which our President was reared. We mean a grateful recollection of the past, sympathetically founded on gratitude to the French people, not their ruler; a lingering memory of what, in the hour of agony, when we were an infant nation, they or their ancestors did for us; a thought of him, our friend, and the dear friend of Washington, over whose modest grave in the Rue de Picpus the invader must, if triumphant, march, careless of the "great inhabitant below." If we were to hear of the President assisting to lay the cornerstone at Elizabeth (where he has a cherished kinsman) to the memory of the gallant Brunswickers and Hessians who murdered Mrs. Caldwell, or of Rahl at Trenton, or of Donop at Red Bank, we should not be altogether surprised. But sympathy for the land of Lafayette, and Rochambeau, and Lanzen, and Chastellux, and Fleury, is not to be looked for. Even the Gallic glow of his friend Mr. Borie is, we fear, cold, and Badaud's French blood is not thicker than water. General Grant probably never knew (for thanks to Bancroft, who reads of the Revolution now?) that a young Frenchman stood closest to Wayne's side when he led the storming party at Stony Point, hauling down the British flag amidst the firing, and that Washington and his staff (think of this, Protestant Puritan of to-day!) attended mass in honor of the French alliance. He never heard of the gay and gallant Du Pontail, or of the good, simple-minded Abbe Robin.

Idle we admit it to be nowadays to talk or write about sentiment or sympathy. The flag has been gone with a vengeance, and we stoop from the realms without a difficult memory has lifted us to a practical difficulty which, we suggest, is fatal to the mediatorial scheme of the Times. We hear from our special telegraphic correspondent that Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville are in council at Walmer, receiving hourly intelligence, and ready to pacificate or intervene at a moment's notice. At Paris and Berlin, and everywhere, England is adequately represented. So is every neutral power; while the United States at this juncture has not a trustworthy representative (counting out Mr. Marsh, whose little leisure is undisturbed at Fiesole or Arcetri) on the continent of Europe; and the English mission, whence alone could emanate good offices, is left vacant, to be filled, perhaps, by the highest bidder, and actually, as we see, solicited by needy advertisements in the newspapers. Bancroft is known not to be in favor of Long Branch, and would have been brought home by the blockade in the North Sea. He is not the nurse to minister soothing syrup to so rugged a baby as Bismarck. Washington is not a land for a man with his protectorate and house of refuge in Paris. It may be (and this the scandal of the long vacancy in London makes plausible) that our President relies on purely military agency for his diplomacy, and intends "running the machine" with Badaud and Sheridan and Sickles—men of his own type and after his own heart. If this is not the case, and the final catastrophe of bloody war is so near that no fresh American mediator could reach the warring hosts in season, we suggest to our amiable neighbor that the chance of this mode of pacification is slender indeed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SHAMOKIN AND TREVORTON RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 15, 1870. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this Company with the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Zerbe Valley Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Directors. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

MAHANAY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 15, 1870. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this Company with the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Zerbe Valley Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Directors. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

ZERRE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 15, 1870. A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, September 7th, next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of this Company with the Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company, the Enterprise Railroad Company, and the Zerbe Valley Railroad Company. By order of the Board of Directors. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDGESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—Does not contain Lead nor any other Poison. To insure the Hair or System. Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown, or any color, and restores the color. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND STREET, New York. (427 mwt)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whiten the Teeth! Invigorates and Softens the Gums! Cleanses and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! It is a Superior Article for Children. Sold by all druggists and chemists. A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 2210m Cor. NINTH and FIFTH STS., PHILA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable. D. T. GAGE, 530 N. 11th MARKET St., General Agent.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SADDEN, FIFTH and WALNUT STREETS.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Cotton Street Rooms, has removed to the new and spacious extraction of teeth. Office, No. 91 WALNUT STREET.

JAMES M. SCOVILLE, LAWYER. No. 115 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. WARD A. G. McALLISTER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL AT LAW, No. 293 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SUMMER RESORTS. CAPE MAY. CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J. Opens June 1. Closes October 1. Mark and Simon Hasler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA, between Atlantic and Pacific Avenues, Mrs. E. LUGNEN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from \$10 to \$15 per week. THE "CHALFOUNT," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the houses to the beach. ELISHA ROBERT, Proprietor.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. Importers of Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., Wholesale Dealers in PURE RYE WHISKIES. In Bond and Tax Paid.

GROCERIES, ETC. WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, PURE CIDER AND WINE VINGGAR, GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC. All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 1175 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS. No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia. The rope at lowest BOSTON and NEW YORK PRICES.

CORDAGE. At Lowest New York Prices and Freight. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, 79TH ST. and GERMANTOWN AVENUE. Store, No. 22 N. WATER ST. and 22 N. DELAWARE AVENUE.

SHIPPING. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Imman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: City of Liverpool, Tuesday, August 30, at 1 P. M. City of Paris, Saturday, September 3, at 12 M. City of Cork (via Halifax), Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M. City of Antwerp, Thursday, Sept. 8, at 1 P. M. City of London, Saturday, September 10, at 1 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North River.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870. Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 10 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREET.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, and WASHINGTON. D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., 14 North and South WHARVES. R. B. THOMAS & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 61

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK. SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. are now receiving freight at FIVE CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, TWO CENTS PER FOOT, OR HALF CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION. INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. Extra rates on small packages from, meta, etc. No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. This line is now composed of the following first-class steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 9 A. M.: ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell. J. W. EVERMAN, Friday, August 5. SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft. A. GUST, 1870. J. W. EVERMAN, Friday, August 5. SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft. J. W. EVERMAN, Friday, August 12. SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

PHILADELPHIA AND SAVANNAH, GA. The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, September 10, at 10 o'clock A. M. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C. The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 31, at 10 o'clock A. M. The WILMINGTON will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, September 7, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Cape Fear River Steamer Company connects with the Wilmington and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

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